

Holy Ghost. Elder O. Hyde spoke on the character of the Deity. Elder A. P. Kesler made a few closing remarks thanking the people in general for their kindness towards the Elders during conference. Elder J. W. Hanson followed with a word of commendation to all who had contributed to the success of the conference.

Monday morning the house of Brother Lawson Jarrell was the scene of another spiritual feast, for the Elders. They held a Priesthood meeting and reported their labors. Their reports were gratifying. Then came many good and timely instructions from our Elder A. P. Kesler, after which we received our appointments. All the Elders are enjoying good health. We travel as God commands us, without purse or scrip and bear testimony that that is the only way to preach the Gospel.

Following are the names and addresses of Elders:

J. W. Hanson and J. C. Wagstaff, Assurance, Monroe Co., W. Va.; O. Hyde and H. C. Hansen, Lawson, Raleigh Co., W. Va.; J. I. Hardy and W. A. Roberts, Summersville, Nicholas Co.; T. C. Olsen and T. R. Reeve, Wayne, Wayne Co., W. Va.; H. S. Baker and F. F. Moses, Milton, Cabell Co., W. Va.; R. A. Green and Benjamin Fullmer, Patrick, Kanawha Co., W. Va.

Thanking you for your valuable paper, we are,

J. W. HANSON, President.

J. C. WAGSTAFF, Clerk.

INDIAN TROUBLE OVER

Dr. Seymour B. Young and Elder A. O. Woodruff, the latter of the Council of Twelve Apostles, returned from Vernal Thursday, where they attended the quarterly conference of the Latter-day Saints of the Uintah stake. In conversation with a "News" man Dr. Young said today concerning the recent killing of Utah Indians on the Colorado side of the state line:

"During our stay in and near Vernal we learned something of the trouble between the Uintah and Uncompahgre Indians and the Colorado officials. We took pains to make particular inquiry of the government officials as to the exact cause of the killing and present status of affairs. We were informed that the Indians, who are very indignant over the tragic trend of events, fasten the responsibility upon cowboys rather than upon the Colorado game wardens. The killing occurred while the Indians were encamped in the game park which they have been in the habit of visiting every fall to lay in a supply of deer meat for winter consumption. According to the treaty with the government it was specially agreed that the Indians when removed from Colorado to Utah should be permitted each fall to go in search of game as I have already stated. And according to all we could ascertain the Indians were, in pursuance of this agreement, simply in the park on a peaceful hunting expedition and that, too, with the full consent of the government. It was while there that five white men, cowboys, rode into their camp and ordered them away. In the disturbance and excitement that followed, an Indian squaw became enraged and seizing a gun struck one of the white men over the head. When this occurred, "Big Tom," an Indian brave noted for his pacific temperament and friendliness towards the whites, sprang forward and was pounced upon by two of the cowboys who held him while a third shot him dead. In the melee that followed, another Indian was killed, together. It is said, with a papoose. Two squaws were also wounded.

"To show that the Indians were not

inclined to hostility it need only be said that there were close on to one hundred and fifty of them in camp, well armed. Had there been a warlike disposition among them they would not have found it difficult to dispatch the five aggressive white men. The fact that they did not retaliate speaks volumes in their favor.

"After the killing the Indians not knowing what would next follow beat a hasty retreat towards the Uncompahgre reservation taking the wounded squaws back with them. One of them died on the way and when that news was disseminated they gathered about and indulged in their usual doleful lamentations for the dead. This caused great excitement and, it is said, they went up into the mountains, kindled fires and engaged in a war dance.

"We also made careful inquiry from Mr. Whitlock, who resides just south of the Duchesne military post and from Mr. Caldwell, who lives sixteen miles west. These men are Mormons and understand and speak the Indian language. They had conversed with the Indians regarding the killing and gave substantially the same story as related at the Post. They did not feel that they were in any particular danger as the Indians were friendly with them and with the Mormon people generally, being satisfied with the treatment they had always received. They were assured that the only danger lay with the young Indians who are more warlike than the older ones. The people at White Rock, however, were apprehensive and all sought temporary refuge at the Fort.

"It was generally thought that if the Indians could be prevented from getting whisky the trouble would much more quickly subside and with this idea in mind the government officials at Fort Duchesne threw a strong military guard about the "Strip," a piece of neutral ground on which the only saloon in that section is located. The precaution was a good one and doubtless did much toward preventing further trouble."

Elders Young and Woodruff left the government agency on Tuesday last and were assured that all trouble was over for the present at least and that travel could be safely resumed.

From what Dr. Young says, and from other sources also, it seems pretty well established that the killing was done by cowboys. But it is just as well established that the cowboys were game wardens in the employ of the state game commissioner. In this connection the official report of General Otis will be read with interest. It comes from Washington under date of today, Nov. 5, and reads: The following advices as to the Ute Indian troubles were received at the war department today from General Otis at Denver:

Under date of Nov. 3, Captain Wright, commanding troops in northwestern Colorado, reports: "Scouted Snake river, Lily park and Cross mountains; Nov. 1, visited Thompson's ranch and camped where Indians were killed by game wardens. Families in Lily park returned to ranches same date; Nov. 2, sent out scouting parties in all directions, to Douglas springs. Disappointment canyon, Elks springs and Cross mountains. No indications of the presence of Indians since the affair with the game wardens. No depredations by Indians. Will camp tonight at Boxelder and tomorrow at K. ranch on return trip unless otherwise directed. The commanding officer at Fort Duchesne telegraphs that conditions at agencies remain unchanged."

Patrick Tobin, a 14-year-old boy of Helena, Mont., was thrown from his horse Sunday morning, while driving a herd of cattle resulting in the breaking of his neck.

NOTED PEAK CLIMBERS

Murray, Utah, Nov. 5.—A climbing match took place here between Herman Niepag, a noted Pike's Peak climber and mountaineer, and young Claude Victor, a venturesome and skillful snow-shoer and mountain climber of the Grand Tetons, Wyoming.

The climb was from Murray to the top of the Twin Peaks and back to the starting point. There was a bet of one hundred dollars upon the contest. The men were both started at sunrise and both expected to be back by sunset the same day. They had a hard and dangerous climb. The Pike's Peak man was a stout and skillful jumper and while he was leaping down perpendicular ledges from ten to eighteen feet, the Teton man would attach a sixty-foot rope to some handy rock or mahogany tree and would fasten it in the center so as to make the rope thirty feet long when doubled. Then he would slide down the rope till he found some convenient place for a toe hold in some crevice in order to let loose of one end of the rope and pull it down by the other to make a new fastening in the next handiest place. To reach the top of some of these places they would climb trees that grew up against a ledge. In getting to the top of it there is about two thousand feet of ledge climbing. There had never been a man on the north Twin Peak before. It was a surprise to everybody that was interested in the matter.

In five hours after sun up young Victor put the American flag on the top of the peak where it waves seven thousand feet above Salt Lake valley, and can now be seen from here with glasses.

Mr. Niepag built a fire about two hundred feet from the top of the peak, which could be seen a distance of twenty miles. Mr. Niepag as well as being a mountaineer was a good hunter, but the Wasatch mountains having a scarcity of game, he only had the luck of shooting a porcupine out of the top of a tree about fifty feet high. Young Victor was back one hour before sunset to receive the stakes, which he had won by a hard day's work.

CLIMBED IN 1847.

Twin Peaks, two of the highest mountain peaks in the Wasatch Range, point their lofty tops heavenward at an altitude of about 11,400 feet above sea level. They are located between the two Cottonwood Canyons, near the valley. From the Temple Block to the summit of the west peak the air line distance is about thirteen miles. On the north side of the peaks, near the top, can be seen snow all the year around.

Historical—The first visit made by white man to the summit of the Twin Peaks is thus described by Elder John Brown:

"On Friday, August 20, 1847, in company with Albert Carrington, I went to the foot of what we supposed to be the highest peak in the mountains east of the valley, called the Twin Peaks. We camped at the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon. Next morning (Aug. 21st) at 8 o'clock, four of us (Carrington, Brown, Wilson and Rust) commenced to ascend the mountain, leaving a guard with our horses. After toiling about eight hours and being very much fatigued, three of us reached the summit of the west peak; one of our party (Dr. Rust) had given out and laid down near a snowbank to rest. We had brought along a barometer, a thermometer and compass, with which we made some observations and learned that the peak was about 11,219 feet above the sea. The temperature at five o'clock in the evening was 55 degrees above zero, while on the same